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1..$7^h\ 37^m\ 4^s$–8^s P. S. T.
2..$7^h\ 37^m\ 38^s$–41^s P. S. T.
3.. $38^m\ 8^s$–10^s "
4.. $38^m\ 44^s$–48^s "
5.. $39^m\ 15^s$–18^s "
6.. $39^m\ 48^s$–50^s "
7.. $40^m\ 24^s$–28^s "
8..$7^h\ 40^m\ 51^s$–54^s "
9..$7^h\ 41^m\ 21^s$–23^s "

The definition in these images is very sharp. The shadow of II is elongated on all of them, and its longest dimension points nearly in the direction of the shadow of I (which is on the disc). In the first three impressions (1, 2, 3, above), the shadow is markedly longer than it is wide; in the next three, it is about one-and-one-half times as long as wide; in the last three it is nearly twice as long as wide. We have thus succeeded in photographing a phenomenon which was first seen visually here in 1888 (by Messrs. SCHAEBERLE and KEELER, and subsequently by others). The full description of the visual observation is given in these *Publications*, Volume III (1891), page 264, *et seq.* The phenomenon is not easy to explain. That it was a real one was fully shown by the visual observations, and now the photographs can be adduced in confirmation of it. The shadow of I was well on the disc and is round in the photographs, just as shadows in this situation appear to the eye.

E. S. H.

Papers on the Personal Equation [by Edmund C. Sanford, Ph. D., of Clark University].

Dr. SANFORD has printed in the *American Journal of Psychology*, for November, 1888, and February and May, 1889, three valuable papers on the personal equation: No. I gives a brief historical account of the discovery and of the chief general studies on personal equation, going into considerable detail, and describing the various ways which have been proposed for determining its amount, and the devices for excluding it from observation. No. II treats of variations in its amount for different objects and under varying conditions, and No. III discusses the nature and the cause of personal equation from the standpoint of the psycho-physicist. An appendix gives an extensive (though not exhaustive) and valuable bibliography of works dealing with the subject in both its astronomical and its physiological relations.

E. S. H.